

THE UNION.

YAZOO CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1889.

JAMES W. MCKINSTRY, Editor.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR,

R. J. WALKER.

REGULARLY NOMINATED

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN

TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

ALEXANDER G. McNUTT.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS,

GEN. A. G. BROWN, of Copiah,

JACOB THOMPSON, of Pontotoc.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

THOMAS B. WOODWARD.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

SAMUEL CRAIG.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,

AUGUSTUS B. SAUNDERS.

For Senator of Yazoo County.

R. C. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

For Representatives.

ROWLEY S. DULIN, ESQ.

COL. JOHN M. SHARPE.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JAMES

PENNEY, as a candidate for the office

of Probate Clerk, of Yazoo County, at the

next November election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN

H. BIGGER, for the office of Assessor and

Collector, of Yazoo County, at the next No-

vember election.

We are authorized to announce FREDERICK

W. WHEELLESS, as a candidate for

Assessor and Collector, of Yazoo County, at the

next November election.

We are authorized to announce SIMON

HAGEMAN, as a candidate for Clerk of the

Circuit Court at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS

AS SLADE, as a candidate for Clerk of the

Circuit Court, at the next November elec-

tion.

We are authorized to announce JAMES

W. EXUM, as candidate for Sheriff, at the

next November election.

We are authorized to announce PARHAM

BUFORD, as candidate for Sheriff at the

next November election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM

LEY W. RICHARDSON, as a candidate

for County Treasurer at the next November

election.

We are authorized to announce Q. D.

GIBBS, as candidate for Probate Judge, at the

next November election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM

DILLAHUNTY, as a candidate for Probate

Judge, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES

E. MOUNT, as candidate for Probate Judge

at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES

H. VANCE, as a candidate for Assessor and

Collector of Yazoo County.

We are authorized to announce DR. B.

YANDELL, as a candidate for Representa-

tative, at the next November election.

We are authorized to announce ANDER

SON HUTCHINSON, as a candidate for the

office of Chancellor of the State, at the next

November election.

We are authorized to announce DR. HEN-

RY HOLMES, as a candidate for the State

Senate, at the next November election.

We are requested to say, the Rev. Wash-

ington Ford, will hold a three days meeting

in this place, commencing on Friday the

18th Inst., several ministers will be in at-

tendance. Place of worship at the old

"Manchester Hall."

It is the state of society now-a-days; tis bad—

tis full of faults—it has little of the virtues of olden

times—it has run into the "sacra fama auri" and

our generation no manner of credit, money now

makes up the man—it gives him "clothing, reputa-

tion and a name" whilst the better qualities of our

nature are thrown to the winds. Simpletons may

now strut the streets in all the boldness and majesty

of a little wealth while better men with "wealth or

talent" go along it, almost with fear of observation.

To this reflection we have some noble exceptions

every where—some men, whose genius and modest

demeanor do them credit, although they have all the

plaudits of fortune. We give this article to the

American public,—from our idea of the times we

have no allusions—it points to no one—but is a mere

disertation on the state of the times—though it is a

truth none can read without being conscious of its

correctness. As far as it goes, all must confess it to

be a faithful account of society, of its sentiments and its

humbuggery. For in this community as in most

others in our country, the most conspicuous and most

ostensible persons are those who fancy themselves

the richest—and some times those who have no money

of their own—nor even virtue enough to deserve any.

The difference is between them "earth, brass and

silver." The best of these personages can't scarcely

tolerate the difference on many times the meaning of

a thought, yet this man is proud and impertinent—why

so, because he has dollars and cents. Nevertheless,

this person has one sense he knows how to make

bargains—he is shrewd in the dealings of the day—

keep the run of exchange—and (as he should do) mind

his own business.

The Persians were scarcely more devoted worship-

pers of the Sun, than we of this day would appear to

be of Mammon. Midas prayed to the Gods that he

might turn every thing he touched to gold—but Mam-

mon, in this instance turns us all to fools.

By such a course of things the entire moral, politi-

cal, and social condition of the country is degraded

and corrupted by this mercenary devotion. Such conduct does not come into the exercise of office only—but we feel regret to say it has assailed the virtues of private life—made, even, beauty a pander, and turned honesty and sensibility to the blush. For sometimes you see a lady call Mr. Smith a gentleman as fashion says he is; having a long purse and trying to conduct himself with all the significance of such a character and title without the first claim. This gentleman is attired in all the pomp and circumstance that jewelry and broad cloth can possibly lend him. As soon as he makes his appearance in the public walks, hats come off and the hand of friendship (of tentimes hypocritical,) is thrust against him. What an idea of the world is this! Does it not show its debasement, and give what we say, an argument in our favor? Philosophy on this subject may give us words, "bound up in all the nicety of books," but experience, that doctor of the times, tells us with words we can hear, see, and understand, of its truth. This man is all consequence and importance: he does nothing however disreputable that is not excusable. Let him do what he may, why, it is but a mere freak; what of it? he's a clever fellow! he's rich! Who can say any thing against it? who would? Faith, I tell you, sir, it would not do; for, depend upon it, it will do you no good, and may no doubt do you injury! Yes, these dollars and cents will do you injury: they are held by one who has so much influence in society: he stands at its head: beware! beware! now my friend, be advised, look to yourself.

INTERROGATORY THE FIRST.—Is the caption of an article in the last number of the Whig, which asks "why the Democrats of Yazoo do not acknowledge their candidate for the State Senate?" Well gentlemen, we do acknowledge the person alluded to, Judge Campbell as a good democrat, and if you will exert the powers of your memories you will see this acknowledgment, in our paper of the 25th September. Where we say and say it with all truth and belief and we have some right to know him and his candor, and adherence to any professions he makes.—We transcribe Judge Campbell's last letter addressed to the Messrs. Corwines, containing replies to certain interrogatories propounded to by them. And we take this occasion to commend its contents to the consideration of our democratic friends. It is a full and fair epitome of that system of politics entertained by the great republican party—and it is given to you without reservation. There is no non-metalism or mystery about it—for it speaks in the language of faithfulness and resolution." How what does such open language import, is there doubt or hesitation about it? We think not.

Now is it for others or ourselves to judge of such a thing? are those of one profession to give counsel to a different one—must we ever entertain a different opinion from the Whigs, now at all times, to him which we say, do, or expect us to—right—or will he allow himself to be so enwheeled by us.—For ourselves we will not do it, and we presume his sense of prudence would blush at such a degradation.

Now we ourselves were cradled in the very lap of democracy, we feel all the partiality for it that a man blessed with rights, knows them and knowing dare maintain them. It is no use to take us about (this vile thing) democracy—for the broad jeers of the crowd can't drive us from our opinions; it but only serves as matter of persecution we like it, and it makes us the more proud to be ten hundred times a democrat. Is it for whiggery, (whig oh what a counterfeit of names) to teach democracy what to do—how to act—when to behave well and be a good son.

How many phrases, paragraphs and chapters of political sins will the Whigs give us respecting the Hon. R. J. Walker? If Mr. Walker is so imbecile a creature, why waste your pen, ink and paper about him? "Extravagance in any extreme murders itself," either say he is of some importance, that by your writing you view him as such; or that your long rigmaroles are mere tricks of your party tactics.

But no, Mr. Walker stands too high to feel the assaults of those disposed to misrepresent him in any light.—His public life is the proof of his honor, honesty and character.—Those who deny this fact, we may say to them in the language of scripture; "they would not believe it should one rise from the dead."

The Editor of the Whig says that, "Jacob Thompson made an harangue of three hours duration" here, (Yazoo City,) and "that it was a mere repetition of his address at Benton, a few weeks since, and the sentiments so strongly entertained by Gen. Brown." We say present at this address at Benton—is your knowledge derived from your own observation, or given to you by others?—Pray answer us this enquiry.—we want to learn this fact as it will give material importance to your assertions.

We dispute no man's words, but let them retail that only which they of themselves know; for it is kind they should act so ever towards an enemy. Now we know that Mr. T. wants no prompter in his political course or opinions. He is not the thing some wise men would take him to be because he is one of the nominees of the great State Rights and Democratic Convention, which was holden at Jackson on the ever memorable 8th of January; which intention of us, a few little fellows, calling themselves Whigs, mocked the example.—No such distraction: we want deal in it: your cause ought not to require it,—ours does not; for political slang cannot be of permanent benefit to either party. Let us do kindly towards each other; for if we be at difference and war, it is honorable so to do. We speak thus, for every individual that heard Mr. Thompson, when here, expressed a like admiration for his talents as a man, his ability as an orator, and the "wonder of mind," he exhibited for one of his age.

This then is the run of public opinion: this is the verdict of their judgment: and who dare dispute it? Numbers count.

EXPERIMENTS.

"History is the general storehouse of experiments, which have been made in all the social sciences. Unquestionably the physical sciences: chemistry, agriculture, medicine, are experiments; so are legislation, political economy, finance, war, education, religion."

In all the contests in which democracy has joined battle with federalism, the organ of the latter has uniformly sounded loudly with the cry of "experiment," "EXPERIMENT;" as if there were a wassome talisman in that word which could not fail to overthrow their opponents. Whig opposition (being only a new name for an old thing) raises the same clamor. But to our mind it is a cry of evil omen. It is not the language of a free spirit, which knows no law, but that of God, and that of the joint creation of his fellows. It does not proceed from the principle, that all men are born free, and have of right the same political equality. It is the offspring of a servile spirit, or comes from those who are in the enjoy-

ment of privileges from which the mass are debarred. With our opponents all measures are experiments, which do not cherish the privileges of the few. The Sub-Treasury is an experiment, because it takes from a United States Bank, or from the local banks, the advantages of trading upon the people's money. The reduction of paper currency, and the restoration of prices to a specie standard are experiments, because they take away from the banking class the interest of a fictitious capital, and from the trading class the means of extravagant speculations. The demand of specie for the public lands is an experiment, because it puts it out of the power of the favorites of banks to gamble with the public money.

And so it will be found upon examination, that the whigs have applied this term, experiment as a word of reproach; a word which should, of its own weight, crush the measure to which it was applied, to almost every measure of the administration which had for its object the correction of abuses by which some of their friends profited.

We believe, however, that the great body of the people of this country put a vastly more philosophical and practical meaning to the term, experiment. Our Constitution is an experiment in government on the largest scale, and so far with the most successful results. Even that god of whig idolatry, the United States Bank itself, was an experiment—one, too, which the people believe to have failed in nearly all its results, and which, if it had not failed; would hazard a still costlier and infinitely more valuable experiment—that of a Democratic Republican Government. And having ventured the experiment of a Constitution and Laws, radically differing from any that "history, the general storehouse of experiments," furnishes, can it be supposed that the bug bear cry of experiment will prevent the people from trying the experiment of keeping their own money in their own purses? Will they be frightened from attempting to purge their currency of the spurious materials intermingled with the good, old, constitutional standard by the bastard experiments of whig legislation?

Above all, will the Southern people be frightened from attempting to do their own business on their own capital, instead of lending their capital to Northern people through a United States Bank or some similar Northern machine, to do their business upon, by the cry of experiment, raised by Northern merchants, and propagated by their Southern agents? We apprehend that the people of the South know their own interests far too well to be gulled by any such shallow catch words and devices. We feel sure that the South has felt too much from the effects of Northern experiments, to be blinded to their own rights and interests, because the measures by which they are to be secured are experiments. Had the experiment of fostering Southern trade, by a repeal of the tariff, and the destruction of the United States Bank been tried years ago, the South would now enjoy the happy fruits which must attend the final consummation of those measures.—Mississippi.

BANK LEGISLATION.

There have been many examples among us of unscrupulous, artful, foul contrivances adopted by banking corporations to compass legislative action in their favor, against the known sense of the community. The recharter of the Bank of the United States by the RITNER Legislature of Pennsylvania, is the most striking instance. The late attempt to recharter the Bank of Ireland, affords another remarkable precedent of bank management in legislative action. The London Spectator alludes to it, and marks the attempt with the most indignant and just opprobrium. "The gross indecency (says the Spectator) of attempting to push through Parliament such a measure, after six hundred members have left town, justifies the course taken by the minority. Mr. Rice is charged, in direct terms, with having deceived the opponents of the bill, and violated distinct promises. But what of that? is not Mr. Rice about to be made a Lord?"

We have the following succinct account of the transaction in Parliament:

THE BANK OF IRELAND.—Mr. Spring Rice, on Wednesday, moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Bank of Ireland Bill.

Mr. O'Connell said he had given notice of his intention to oppose the bill by every means in his power and therefore he would move an amendment, that "the House do now adjourn."

He thought he might appeal to the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself, whether the House was now in the situation it ought to be, in order to discuss so important a question to the trade and commerce of Ireland. The House was now thin, and before going into committee, the dinner hour would have arrived, and he would appeal to honorable members whether it would not then require all the influence that Ministers could exert to keep forty members in the House. Nearly six hundred of the members had left town, and he would submit, therefore, that it was unjust to the people of Ireland to force the bill forward. No reason had been stated why the bill had not been brought sooner. The report upon which it was founded had been published twelve months, and full five before the commencement of the present session; and, with all this information, the first intimation of the proceeding with the bill was extorted from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by the honorable member for Drogheda, on the 14th of July last. The impression had gone abroad in Ireland that it was not intended to keep up the monopoly, and it was not until the time he had adverted to that the least intimation had been given of the intention to continue it. Was it not important that the people of Ireland should have an opportunity of giving their opinions on this subject? Certainly it was; and yet here they were moving to go into committee on the bill when it was only ordered to be printed on the 2d of the present month, and was not circulated till the 4th.

His constituents wrote to him, expressing their opinion that Mr. Spring Rice had been bribed! That was impossible. Nobody could

offer him a bribe if he would take it. But his constituents said, how is it possible that the—(he could not repeat the epithet applied to the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would give a monopoly to fifteen individuals, unless he was either bribed or mad? Why does he give them £100,000 for nothing? He would get men who would to-morrow give Mr. Rice £100,000 for the privilege he was about to confer on the Bank of Ireland.

Mr. Rice said that Mr. O'Connell had not made out a case for postponement. The application for delay should have been made when the bill was first introduced, and not on the 14th of August. It was absolutely necessary to make some provision respecting the debt to the Bank of Ireland, on which the country was now paying £4 7s. 6d. per cent, instead of £3 10s.

Mr. Hume supported the amendment. There was no precedent for the course Mr. Rice was now pursuing.

Sir William Somerville declared that he had been taken completely by surprise; for he had distinctly understood from the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Bank of Ireland charter was not to be renewed in all its force.

Mr. R. Dillon Browne said, that in accordance with the request of his constituents he should oppose the bill by all the means in his power.

The amendment was rejected by 55 to 17. Mr. O'Connell moved that the committee be postponed for three months.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Mr. Gisborne supported it. If the 105 members for Ireland were present, Mr. Rice would receive the support of only two.

Mr. Clay spoke for some time on the evils of the American system of banking.

Mr. Ellis, Mr. Redington, and Sir William Somerville repeated objections to the bill.

The amendment was rejected, by 57 to 19; and the House went into committee; but no progress was made, as the minority, by motions for adjournment, compelled Mr. Rice to agree that the House should "resume."

On Thursday, Mr. Spring Rice moved the House to go into committee. Mr. O'Connell moved that the bill be committed that day three months. Mr. Hume seconded the amendment. Mr. Spring Rice said he would persevere, and would not be defeated by the mere mechanical means of successive divisions. Amendment rejected, by 85 to 17.

The House went into committee. On clause 2d being read, Mr. O'Connell moved that the chairman report progress. Mr. Rice had told fifteen members, in Downing street, that notice had been given to the Bank of Ireland that its charter would be discontinued.

Mr. Spring Rice—"I contradict the honorable gentleman, in the most distinct manner."

Mr. O'Connell—"And I contradict the right honorable gentleman's contradiction in the most distinct manner." (Cries of "Order!")

Mr. Ellis said that Mr. Rice was first out of order.

Mr. O'Connell defied Mr. Rice to deny that he made it believed that the act would limit the Bank monopoly to twenty miles.

Mr. Finch remarked that he saw an individual taking notes below the bar, and a dispute arose as to whether the House should allow it. In the course of this wrangling, members left the House; and Mr. Ellis, having noticed that only 25 were present, the gallery was cleared for the purpose of counting, but it appeared that 49 members were in the House, several having rushed in during the counting. The numbers were soon reduced to 28, and the House being again counted on Mr. Ellis's motion, only 37 were found, and the adjournment of necessity took place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The only item of news received by the British Queen, that can be considered unfavorable to the continuance of peace, is the refusal of Ali Pacha to surrender the Turkish fleet on the demand of the Allied Powers. He imposed at least such conditions upon his compliance as was tantamount to a flat denial. If the Courts of Europe determine to enforce the requisition, and the Pacha continues obstinate, there must be a war. But who are to be the parties to the war? is the important question. The Pacha standing alone and single handed, would be soon brought to terms by the combined fleets of Europe. But intimations are thrown out that there may be a split in the Holy Alliance. That one of the great powers has manifested a disposition to favor the ambitious designs of the Viceroy of Egypt. Should the conjecture prove true, the rebellious vassal of Turkey may have a powerful auxiliary to back him in his resistance to the dictation of European monarchs. The probability of such a contingency is, however, too remote to justify apprehension. In this enlightened age, the influence of public opinion would deter a civilized government from joining a barbarian in opposition to a solemn league of Christian nations. If Ali Pacha persists in his refusal, it is more than probable that he will have to bear the whole brunt of the contest; unsupported by foreign succor. The result of a struggle carried on against such fearful odds as the European coalition will bring against him, is easy to foresee. The war would soon be terminated by the submission of the Pacha, after perhaps giving to the English and French fleets the glory of winning another victory like that of Navarino.—N. O. Bulletin.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

By the way of Havana, we have advices from this city to the 4th of September. The Censor of the 3d contains a long account of a most tragical deed perpetrated a few days previously, in the neighborhood of Nautla. A French-commercial gentleman by the name of John Gomez, while on his route to that village, whether he was travelling on business, was waylaid by a pair of assassins, and most cruelly murdered by a stroke of a hatchet on the head. The Censor states that Gomez was a man of exemplary conduct, and universally respected. The assassins were not apprehended.

On the 22d of August, the Minister of War and Marine issued a proclamation, stating that the severest penalties would be inflicted on every commandant of a port found exacting of vessels more than the legal dues.—Ibid.

FROM HAVANA.

By the schooner, Henry Clay, we received our files of Havana papers to the 28th ultimo, inclusive.

On the 21st, his Excellency Don Claudio Martinez de Tenillos, Conde de Villanueva, &c. &c. was reinstated in his offices of Superintendent of the Island of Cuba and Intendant of the city of Havana, by a royal order most flattering and grateful to his feelings. He had been some months since invited by the ministry then in power to retire from office for a year, for the recovery of his health! This gentleman's reputation is not confined to Havana. Both in Europe and the United States his talents, experience and exalted character are well appreciated. He has been some fifteen years in office.—Ib.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Star, states that the Emperor of Russia had made an offer to the owners of the British Queen and Great Western, at a price equal to fifty per cent profit on the prime cost of their vessels on delivering them at Cronstadt, allowing them to make their present trips to New York. The tempting offer was refused by the companies. They considered that having afforded a certain accommodation to the public, they had no right to withdraw or diminish it; fearing also that the loss arising from the interruption of their establishments, might exceed the profits tendered.—Ib.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TRUTH WELL APPLIED.—The New York Post says: "It is somewhat unfortunate for the anti-democratic party that they cannot agree upon the course of public policy which they should pursue. Truth is one—error is manifold; liberty is one, but the modes of tyranny are various. This, we suppose, is the explanation."

LEGAL CELIBACY.—The St. Charles Clarion, says there is one large Judicial Circuit in Mo., comprising seven counties, in which there are a considerable number of very respectable practising attorneys, and in the whole circuit there is not one attorney who has a wife.

We always thought celibacy was "legal" any where.

ROUGE.—A lady consulted St. Francis, of States, on the lawfulness of using rouge—"Why," says he, "some pious men object to it; others see no harm in it. I will hold a middle course, and allow you to use it on one cheek."

CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION.—At a meeting which took place the other evening for the purpose of forming a North London Mechanic's Institution, Mr. Basin Montague, as an illustration of the maxim that knowledge is power, related the following anecdote. He was walking a few months ago in Portland Place, when he observed a large crowd of people assembled, and found that it was in consequence of a large mastiff dog having a lesser one in his gripe. Several persons tried, by splitting the mastiff's ear, and by biting and pinching its tail, to make it let go its hold, but in vain. At last a delicate and dandified young gentleman came up, and making his way through the crowd into the circle, requested to be allowed to separate the dogs; assent was given amid jeers and laughter, when the dandy slowly drew from his pocket a large snuff-box, and, having taken a pinch himself, inserted his fingers again into the box, and withdrawing a larger pinch, deliberately applied it to the mastiff's nose. The snuff operated so powerfully on the animal's olfactory nerves, that it not only immediately let go its hold, but made its escape as fast as it could. The d